PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.
PUBLISHED DAILY BY THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY.
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH STREET, (OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, ... *Editor.*
E. D. THOMPSON, . . *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ..... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier, (per week) ..... 25 Cents.
Mail Subscribers, (per year) ..... $10 00.
Address THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

REGISTRATION IN VIRGINIA.

A. J. Snubbed by Baltimore Councils,

Dangerous Counterfeiter Arrested.

Miss Surratt to Testify in Impeachment Investigation.

Annual Statement of the Public Debt.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1867.

Registration in Virginia.

Advices from Gen. Schofield's district, state that the registration in Virginia is progressing most satisfactorily. In the eastern counties it is very full, nearly every white man who is not disfranchised, being registered. In many districts the white registry exceeds the colored. In Alexandria City, it is thus far nearly even.

The Ordnance Investigation.

The Congressional Ordnance Committee today held a session at the Navy Department, and commenced an investigation into all of the contracts made during the war by the Naval Ordnance Bureau. The contracts cover several millions of dollars. Some of the contractors who have made vast sums of money will be summoned.

Baltimore and the President.

The Baltimore councils declined last evening to take up the resolutions pending before them to extend the hospitalities of the city to President Johnson. In one branch a quorum did not attend.

Counterfeiter Arrested.

The Treasury Detective Bureau have in custody here a man who gives his name as Gaylor, and who proves to be an extensive counterfeiter of national currency. His operations of late have been confined to the counterfeiting of notes on the Third National Bank, of Philadelphia, but it is believed none of them have been put in circulation. The plates, presses, dies and all the other apparatus of the counterfeiters, and $104,000 of counterfeit notes on the Third National Bank were discovered in a cave near Danbury, and secured. Gaylor is held in custody to await further developments.

Orders Amended.

A dispatch from *General Ord*, by mail, discloses a general order amending his issued, modifying his regular ones on registration, so as to conform to Attorney General Stanbury's recent opinion.

Impeachment.

The Judiciary Committee, four of the seven members being present, decided to-day to finish one of the branches of the testimony, and have summoned several witnesses, who are expected to testify relative to the Treasury matters. Miss Anna Surratt, a sister of the Surratt on trial, is also summoned to testify before the Committee.

Health Improving.

Secretary Browning writes from Illinois that he is regaining his health, and that he will be in Washington on Wednesday next.

Mail Lettings.

The letting of the mail routes in the Southern States, and miscellaneous routes in other states, will take effect on Monday next. The contracts already executed are coming at a rate of a hundred per day at the Postoffice Department.

The Surratt Trial

To-day was wholly occupied with the examination of the witness Weichman. The counsel for the defense put him through a severe cross-examination, but did not impair his direct evidence, which from beginning to end was a complete narrative of the doings of Surratt and his mother. It proved to be a more detailed account of the evidence which he gave on the military trial, and developed many interesting points, showing Surratt's and his mother's relations with Booth. Weichman testified that he did not see Surratt for eleven days before the assassination. The same witness will continue to-morrow, and the prosecution will enter on its third week of the trial on Monday.

The Public Debt.

It is very probable that the statement of the public debt will not be published on the 30th inst., that date being the close of the fiscal year. Some time will be required to receive the returns from banks and depositories in all parts of the country, showing the exact amount of receipts and expenditures during the year. The next statement will be on the 1st of August, and will show, it is thought, a decrease of several millions of dollars.

Personal.

Senator Cameron left Washington last evening for his home in Pennsylvania. John M. Botts and Gen. Mulford and Admiral Palmer are here.

Horace Greeley Summoned.

A summons was sent to-night to Albany to Horace Greeley to appear before the Judiciary Committee on Monday next. The testimony of Miss Anna Surratt to-day before that Committee was brief and not important.

WASHINGTON, June 28.

DEPARTED FOR HOME.

The wife of President Juarez left to-day for New Orleans, *en route* home.

CUSTOM RECEIPTS.

The receipts of customs for the week ending on the 22d were $2,772,585.

REDEMPTION OF NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

Gen. Spinner, in an official letter to a cashier of a National Bank in New Hampshire, says after the failure of a National Bank it has nothing more to do with its notes, all of which the United States undertakes to redeem. Such notes are subject to the same rules of redemption as the public notes of the United States.

A NEW IDEA.

A proposition will be made soon after the meeting of Congress for the repeal of the Southern military bill, and throw the whole question of reconstruction over to the long session. It is known already that influential members of the two houses favor this policy.

REPORT OF TURKISH SUCCESSES DISCREDITED.

The Greek delegation here discredit the reports of Turkishs successes in Candia. Its latest accounts from the seat of war were favorable to the Greeks, and there was no news of the confirmation of Turkish successes, since none had been achieved.

THE INDIANS.

Attack on Railroad Men Near Fort Harker.

ST. LOUIS, June 28.—Dispatches to John D. Perry, President of the Kansas Pacific Railway, say engineer Riley's camp, at Wilson's creek, twenty miles west of Fort Harker, was attacked by Indians yesterday, and John Beezer, of Springfield, O., killed. George Watt was badly wounded. Five or six Indians were killed. All railroad men near Buffalo creek were driven away by Indians yesterday, and contractor McCormack's camp burned. Work on the railroad between Buffalo and Fossil creeks is abandoned. Troops have been sent out to protect the railroad men.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1867.

SENTENCE TOO LIGHT.

Alexander Renoud, who committed a rape on a girl four years and a half old in Brooklyn, was sentenced to twenty years in the State prison. The child died from the brutality of the fiend.

A HOARY-HEADED VILLAIN.

Dennis Burns, seventy-five years old, was arrested to-day in Brooklyn, charged with violating a little girl nine years old. He was held for trial.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Clayston and Clenson, confederates of Brockaway, the convicted counterfeiter, plead guilty to-day.

The New York Constitution Convention.

ALBANY, June 28.—In the Constitutional Convention to-day, Mr. Greeley, from the Committee on Suffrage, reported an amendment to the Constitution establishing impartial suffrage. Mr. Cassidy submitted a report from the minority that a proposition to establish the franchise to colored men be submitted to be voted separately from the rest of the Constitution. A motion by Mr. Geeeley to make the subject the special order for July 9th was lost.

Bank Seized in Charleston.

CHARLESTON, June 28.—The Charleston Savings Bank was seized by the military authorities for failure to pay full principal and interest to certain United States soldiers of the Fort Moultrie garrison, who were its depositors when the war commenced. The bank is insolvent and in liquidation. Its directors refuse to consider these depositors as preferred creditors.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1867. NO. 251.

EUROPE.

BY CABLE AND MAILS.

Allocution Issued by the Pope

Award of Prizes at Exposition.

Pittsburgh Exhibitors Successful.

Park, Bro. & Co., Isaac Gregg and J. B. Lyon & Co., Awarded Medals.

Treatment of Fenian Prisoners.

LONDON, June 27.—The commission to inquire into the manner in which the Fenian prisoners are treated, reports that they are well treated.

Allocution from the Pope.

ROME, June 27.—The Pope has issued an allocution to the four hundred Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he praises the zeal of all the Bishops and priests in coming to Rome, and promises to give them a cordial greeting in council when he meets them there.

Omar Pasha Victorious.

LONDON, June 27.—Advices from Constantinople confirm the victory of Omar Pasha over the christians in Crete.

Opening of Japanese Ports.

LONDON, June 28.—Intelligence from Japan states that Yeddo and three other Japanese ports will be opened to commerce on the 1st of January next.

Award of Prizes.

PARIS, June 28.—The following is the official list of awards to Americans to be given away at the grand Exposition on Monday, 1st July. The names are given in the order in which the report will be made:

GRAND PRIZES—Mr. Chapin, of Lawrence, Mass., well conducted factory; Prof. Hughes, of Kentucky, printing telegraph; Cyrus W. Field, of New York, promoter of the system of ocean telegraphy; Dr. F. W. Evans, of Paris, sanitary collection.

GOLD MEDALS.—Steinway & Sons, of New York, pianos; Chickering & Sons, of New York and Boston, pianos; S. G. White, of Philadelphia, artificial teeth, &c.; H. D. Walbridge, of New York, minerals from Idaho; J. P. Whitney, of Boston, minerals from Colorado; Louis Frazer, of Concordia parish, Louisiana, cotton; Victor Meyer, of Concordia parish, Louisiana, cotton; C. H. McCormick, of Chicago, mowing machine; W. A. Wood, of Hoosac Falls, N. Y., mowing machine; Corliss Steam Engine Company, of Providence, R. I., steam engine; Wm. Sellers & Co., Philadelphia, machine tools; Wheeler & Wilson, New York, sewing machines; Elias Howe, of New York, inventor of sewing machines; C. B. Rogers & Co., Norwich, Conn., wood working machinery; Patrick Welch of New York, type-dressing machine; Gerald Lefevre Wells, of Paterson, N. J., locomotive steam engine.

SILVER MEDALS—Fred. E. Church, of New York, oil paint; L. M. Rutherford, of New York, photographs; Mason & Hamlin, of New York, organs; J. K. Barnes, Surgeon General United States Army, military surgical apparatus; S. D. Tillman, New York, tonometer; Mrs. Richard F. Bond, Boston, astronomical instruments and chronometers; R. B. Talles, Conasto, New York, microscope and telescope glasses, eye pieces, &c.; Wm. Wales, Fort Lee, New Jersey, microscopic object glasses; Darbug, Brown & Sharp, Providence, measurers, gauges, &c.; Tinker Manufacturing Company, New York, bronzes; New York Mills, New York, fine muslins; Clark Thread Company, Newark, New Jersey, threads; C. S. Tournier, of New Orleans, regulating table clocks, &c.; Webster Woolen Mills, Webster, Mass., woolen and wotton fabrics and jaconets; J. T. Hays, Boston, series of woolen fabrics; E. C. Burt, New York, machine and sewed boots and shoes; Colt's Patent Arms Manufacturing Company, Hartford, Conn., Colt's fire arms; E. Remington & Sons, Ilion, N. Y., military and sporting fire arms; Smith & Wesson, Springfield, Mass., fire arms and ammunition; Providence Tool Company, Providence, R. I., pistol and rifle arms; Spencer Rifle Company, Boston, Spencer rifles; Jennings, Bridgeport, Conn., rifles

The Daily Commercial

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

THE COMMERCIAL *is the largest daily paper in the State, and gives daily one-fourth more reading than any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that uses the telegraph liberally, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.*

DAILY PRESS OF PITTSBURGH.

The following were the receipts for advertising by the leading daily papers in Pittsburgh, for the two months ending March 1, 1867, at which date the tax law ceased:

COMMERCIAL,	$13,168 00
Gazette,	12,486 14
Chronicle,	10,125 00
Dispatch,	12,051 79
Post,	7,865 15

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

COMMERCIAL,	$78,338
Dispatch,	75,616
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	33,042

SPEAKER COLFAX is credited with the opinion that the only business that will be transacted at the Extra Session, in addition to giving an authoritative construction of the Reconstruction Law, will be the adoption and presentation to the States for their action, of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, establishing "manhood suffrage."

THERE is just a chance for extra lively times in New Orleans. Should Governor WELLS attempt to carry into execution his threat to treat FLANDERS as a usurper and declare himself Governor of the State, it is more than likely that the first man he will run against will be General SHERIDAN—and it is tolerably well settled that *he* is an ugly customer to have a difficulty with. WELLS's threat gives to things in that quarter an interesting look.

OUR well stocked markets attest that food for man and beast is rapidly increasing in quantity, under the influence of the glowing sunshine and the genial showers. The stands in the markets groan under the loads of vegetables and summer fruits placed upon them. And they are reasonably cheap, too, compared with what they have been, although still higher, we understand, than in other cities. In Columbus, Ohio, we are told, choice strawberries are sold at ten cents a quart. The prospect is also bright for future supplies. Kind old mother earth is producing faster than her numerous and hungry children can consume, and if the rapacious race of speculators were extinguished or manacled so as to keep their hands off the products and the trade, we might look forward to a cheaper and more just range of prices for our food.

FROM one end of the country to the other the Republican masses are giving expression to their sincere thanks to Secretary STANTON for his independent and firm stand against the nullification policy embodied in the Opinion of the President's Attorney. To Mr. STANTON, who has been the object of suspicion and complaint from Republicans because he remained in the Cabinet, this must be peculiarly gratifying. He waited—and could afford to wait—for the hour when his action would vindicate his integrity. With those who knew him and were actuated by the spirit of justice he needed no vindication. But there were those who were not disposed to be just, and spoke of the Secretary as unfaithful to principle and friends. If he was not, they said, he would not remain in JOHNSON's Cabinet. Because he did remain, and is there to-day to stand—though alone—by "glorious PHIL. SHERIDAN," he has the thanks of those who rejoiced when EARLY was "sent whirling up the Valley."

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY.

The Grand Jury, after a session of nineteen days, come into Court with their final presentment yesterday, having found the unusual number of two hundred and seventy-six true bills.

The Grand Jury in their presentment bring to the attention of the Court and the public several important questions, and make sundry suggestions for reform. On the subject of intemperance, in connection with the license laws, the revelations are little less than startling, showing that the too free granting of licenses is the source of the greater part of the crime and destitution which crowd our records.

The recommendation of the Jury for the appointment of a meat inspector grows necessarily out of the revolting developments concerning the sale of diseased meat in our markets. The proposition for the appointment of in such an officer was once carried one branch of our city councils, but defeated in the other, on the ground that a few hundred dollars was too much to pay for the service. To suitably characterize such parsimony no words have yet been coined.

On the question of consolidation the suggestions of the jury are eminently judicious and timely, and no doubt will contribute to the support of that measure, which is daily growing in public favor.

In regard to the condition of the Court House and Jail the Jury do not mince matters, and what they say in regard to them and the House of Refuge is well calculated to overwhelm every christian-minded man with a sense of shame.

The other topics and institutions taken notice of are referred to with equal discrimination—whether with blame or praise; and the presentment as a whole is a document which no citizen should omit to read.

OUR CANDIDATE.

The Republican press of the State, so far as is heard from, is giving the nomination of Judge WILLIAMS a ready and more than cordial support. The Philadelphia *Gazette* says:

Mr. Williams is not the Congressman of that name with whom the public has become so familiar, but a quiet person entirely unhedged in politics, son of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, generally acknowledged to be one of the ablest judicial officers in the State. He is a man of experience on the bench, and a thoroughly accomplished lawyer, so that when elected, as we cannot doubt he will be, he will be a decided addition to the ability of the Supreme Bench.

Judge Williams will bring to his task in the Supreme Court a mind trained in a sound body, and the vigor of manhood to sustain him in the very zenith of his post. He is, too, a man thoroughly in unison with the sentiments of nationality and loyalty, a large, of popular elevation, that have characterized our most recent history, and while not a strong man on any political subject, nor a bigoted partisan in his views and course, he will have no mind free from the abstractions of that school of partisanship of which Chief Justice Woodward is a disciple.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

Judge Williams is known throughout the state as one of the very ablest members of the Pennsylvania judiciary, whose experience as a judge and high attainments as a lawyer are recognized by the whole legal profession. He is, moreover, a man of the most unimpeachable personal character, a high-toned, refined and honorable gentleman. Above the reach of those partisan proclivities which have so often controlled judges of the school of Black and Woodward, he is, in all his judicial opinions and principles, thoroughly imbued with the sentiments of a true American patriotism. He enjoys the additional advantage over his competitor, Judge Sharswood, that while fully equal to him in all his personal and professional qualifications, he is not in the prime of life, in vigorous health of body as well as mind, and, in all human probability for many years likely to complete the circle of his official duty as a Judge of the Supreme Court. The Republican party will enter into the campaign confident that the nomination of the Convention has so well done its duty in presenting to the people of Pennsylvania a man, worthy of their confidence and support as an eminent jurist, an accomplished lawyer, an unswerving patriot, and a most exemplary and estimable gentleman.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:

Personally, Judge Williams, while of a modest and retiring disposition, is one of the most popular men known to the masses of the western part of the state, and during the fearful struggle for the nations of life and honor, no man occupying a judicial position did more than he to serve the cause of justice and freedom. He never for a moment forgot that his country has a right to his first and undivided efforts in its behalf in the hour of peril, nor did he grudge those who periled their lives in its def nse the pecuniary remunerations and the personal honors to which their valor entitled them.

A comparison of our candidate for supreme Judge with that of he opposition ex aidhace the following points: Judge Williams is in all respects the equal of Judge Sharswood as a jurist, while in the latter has the advantage of a hale and vigorous manhood to ce enhance in force and energy the weaknesses and physical debility of the latter, which totally unfits Judge Sharswood for a seat on the Supreme Bench. In addition to the se facts, during all the dark hours of the conflict with traitors when families in the loyal states were rejoicing in the victories won for the Union—when wives gave up their husbands, and mothers gave their sons to battle for liberty and the Government—when rive s of blood were poured out to quench the fire of secession, George W. Sharswood had nothing but dogmas concerning state rights and the justice of secession to offer his bleeding country. He had no language to cheer on those who periled their lives in its def nce by denouncing them as invaders, denying their bravery by denouncing them as hirelings, and stigmatizing them to eminently by declaring them engaged in an unholy war. To this record of the Democratic candidate for Supreme Judge, we offer as a comparison, that of the Republican candidate for the same position, Henry W. Williams—he forgot his country in the hour of its danger! He was its friend in opposition to all enemies. He believed and asserted, that the Constitution denied the right of secession. He treated secession as a crime. He never doubted the justice of wielding military force to coerce a seceded State. He never refused encouragement to the soldiers. He supported the constitutionality of the law extending the privilege of the elective franchise to men while absent from the State fighting the battles of the nation. Surely all these advantages in favor of the Republican over the Copperhead candidate for Supreme Judge will result in the almost unanimous election of Henry W. Williams, of Allegheny county.

The *Press* is no less emphatic in its indorsement. It says:

Judge Williams is yet a young man, but forty-five; of firm political convictions, distinguished for steadfast devotion to and love of country, and possessed of the moral courage which will make him a bulwark of popular liberty, should it ever be threatened during his term of office. His high moral worth and great personal popularity render him a selection in every way desirable. We congratulate the party and the State on the nomination.

At the Convention Mr. Williams was supported and his claims urged by the western delegates, representing his own section of the State, with a zeal and unanimity that are an earnest of the enthusiasm his nomination will arouse throughout the Commonwealth.

We present as our candidate an able and learned lawyer, an upright man, a fearless patriot, and a citizen whose very name is a synonym in Western Pennsylvania for popularity and personal strength, and for him we thank the Convention at Williamsport. They have discharged their trust well.

OUR NOMINEE FOR JUDGE.

It is a good sign of the times—the more encouraging to patriotic hopes because of the many bad ones in the political world—that there is a general predilection, irrespective of party, in favor of having, for the important office of Judge, *a good man*. Such a one, according to the universal belief, is HENRY W. WILLIAMS, who has been put in nomination for the Supreme bench, by the State Convention held on Tuesday at Williamsport.

It is not enough to say of this nomination that it is unobjectionable, although that is something to say in relation to public characters. No man, of any party or of any class or condition, need fear making a mistake in voting for Judge WILLIAMS. And it is this entire confidence, resting on knowledge of the man, that leads judicious men of the opposing party to spontaneously declare their intention to vote for him.

Mr. WILLIAMS is a *good man*, not only by personal integrity of character, and in the history of his private life; but he is a good man *for the office*, by every qualification demanded for the discharge of its functions—a lawyer, of long study and practice, and thoroughly approved as a Judge, whose decisions have rarely been carried to higher courts by appeal, and still more rarely overruled. His reputation, as a jurist and as a christian gentleman, both in public and private life, is altogether becoming the high position in which it is proposed to place him. He was chosen by the convention from among no small number of good men *in* competition, and we hope and believe he will be chosen by a large majority of the people, embracing many of the opposite political party, although he has a worthy man for his opponent.

THE firm of Bell & Mills, Cincinnati, have made an assignment. Liabilities very large; assets $10,000.

THE Pittsburgh *Post* speaks thus fairly of Judge Williams, our candidate for the Supreme Bench: "The nomination of the Hon. Henry W. Williams as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, is a good one. He was the best man named among the candidates before the Republican Convention, and possesses legal and moral qualifications for the responsible position to which he has been nominated. Both parties have now presented their candidates."

IT is reported that the Hon. Sam. Galloway has written a letter declining the Republican nomination for Lieut. Governor of Ohio. There is a general desire that he should reconsider his decision, as well because of the unanimity with which he was nominated as from a desire to prevent the embarrassment to the Central Committee of filling the vacancy. Speculation as to the probable nominee takes a wide range, including not only two or three names of candidates voted for in the Convention, but several ex-Congressmen and others.

As showing that we are slowly regaining our commercial position, the following figures are given: The returns for the first quarter of 1867 show the value of the imported cargoes at New York to have been, in American vessels, $30,302,474; foreign vessels, $98,783,879. For the first quarter of 1866 the imports in American vessels were $30,745,607; foreign vessels, $122,602 445. These figures show that in 1866 over three-fourths of our trade was carried on in foreign bottoms, while 1867 shows that only two-thirds is thus controlled.

FLOGGING is an old English term that was formerly very familiar to the ear of English soldiers and sailors. From one stand-point, it means a punishment; from another and much more obvious one, it is a method of [illegible] official tyranny and barbarity. In either sense it was unknown in our vast army during the rebellion. But the case that has been lately reported in the West, shows that the laws of Congress and the light of civilization are both ignored within the bounds of the United States. The proper custodians of the reputation of our country and arms, also, should see that this flagrant case of injustice and barbarity should not escape deserved investigation and punishment.

IT seems hard, and may even be called inhumane, to recommend *distrust* among mankind, but it really seems to be the only thing that will protect people against the innumerable and varied schemes of deception that are in use for mercenary and dishonest purposes. We are not disposed to cherish in ourselves, nor to cultivate in others, indifference to the wants of the suffering, but of the common solicitations of charity from door to door or at the street corners, a large proportion are made, probably, by such as ought not to be encouraged in this way. And we would advise distrust only to the extent of discriminating between worthy and unworthy objects of charity, so that the deceptions of the latter may not occasion rudeness and rejection to the former, when their necessities push them to apply to the charitable for relief.

Affairs in Italy.

We gather some interesting information concerning Italy from the *Herald*'s correspondence. The difficulty of the government is chiefly in the finances, and the wealth of the country being chiefly in the hands of the ecclesiastics, as in Mexico, the resort of the government when hard pressed for cash, is to a loan on the security of the church property. Such a loan was in process of negotiation with the Rothschilds. The correspondent speaking of the failure of the negotiation says: "There is now no doubt that the withdrawal of the Rothschilds and Fremy from the contract they had concluded with the Italian Government for an advance of four hundred and thirty millions upon the church property was wholly due to clerical influence." In refusing to sanction the action of his agent Rothschild said "that he never intended to become the instrument of the Italian Government for persecuting and ruining the clergy." Failing in that direction the government have entered into an arrangement with other bankers, not entirely to the satisfaction of the country and to the great disgust of those identified with the church interest, as the security is still the church property, which is to be taxed for the payment.

Garibaldi is taking lively interest in the affairs of Rome, of which he claims to be the lawful Republican Governor by the election of the people. He has authorized the issue of bonds in aid of the Liberals, and the Roman insurrection which they are contemplating. An assembly of the Italian Freemasons was called by him, to meet on the 22d of June, at Naples, and designed, as was supposed, to assist the Roman Liberals, by drawing away the garrison from the city. An active movement was expected on or before the festival about to take place in Rome, as it was strongly suspected that under the auspices of Garibaldi, enrolments of men had been made for the enterprise. Even the brigandage in the vicinity of Rome is oy some understood to be only a Liberal ruse, designed to occupy the attention of the Pope's army of ten thousand men, and to give the better chance of success to Liberal movement in the city. The fear of insurrection is represented to be very great, and the correspondent concludes his letter with the remark that "the temporal power is irresistibly hastening to its fall, and not even the moral support and pious devotion of Spain can save it." The editor of the *Herald* says in relation to the letter, "the remarkable words delivered by Baron Rothschild, in annulling the contract made by his agent for a large Italian loan, secured on the church property, prove very clearly that the Jews control, to a great extent, the destiny of the new Kingdom, and that the wealthy Jews are favorable to the papacy." And the correspondent, intimating a similar recognition in Italy says, "the Florence wags are curious to know if M. Rothschild will be included in the next batch of *beati* who are to be canonized at Rome, as a slight recognition of his filial obedience to the will of the church."

SANTA FE papers report new gold discoveries in that region. Fine gold and rich quartz leads in the range of mountains between Taos and Maxwells, about one hundred miles in a northeast direction from Santa Fe, have been discovered, and great excitement exists thereat. It is stated that the mines are very rich, and that the persons who are there have passed mining laws, regulations, etc., and believe that the diggings promise to be as rich as any in California.

Rebellious Still.

The Southern correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* makes an interesting and important statement as to the existence thereof a feeling as thoroughly hostile to the Government as ever. He had a conversation with the Mayor of Selma, Alabama,—a man whose loyalty has no stain upon it. Speaking of a class of "bitter rebel politicians, known in Alabama "affairs as precipitationists," he declared that they were the leaders now of the "no convention" policy; that "he believed many were in "hopes of again renewing the struggle, when "some difficulty with foreign powers, or that "northern domestic outbreak they still foolishly look for, should occur; and to that end "their whole efforts were bent to fanning and "maintaining the Southern bitterness so that "they might be ready if occasion offered." The correspondent adds, on the authority of Mr. Saffold:

"They have ever since the surrender been industriously engaged in converting their real property into personal. They would prefer that confiscation should come rather than not. It would greatly widen the circle of disaffection, leaving them largely unscathed, and at the same time it would injuriously affect more of those inclined to acquiesce than of any other class.

"At the same time, while presenting this view, Mr. Saffold declared that the one thing needed to make secure the triumph of the national ideas, and insure the future peace and prosperity of Alabama, was possession of small homesteads, through occupation or sale and rent, by the freed people somewhere in the neighborhood where their services were needed. If this could be effected in some mode by confiscation or otherwise, which did not entirely upset all business interests, it would be the greatest of blessings. The rebel landowners and the larger owners have all been identified with the rebellion to some form, and understand the power the possession of the soil will be sure to give them. In the long run, they know if their hold can be maintained, that it will be sure to control the politics of the community. The position of the freedman without land, without means, and at the mercy for the present, in almost at the hands of his enemy, is very pitiable. A small tract of fifteen or twenty acres with his freedom, would be but a fair start. This is in substance the view expressed by a former slaveholder."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The sheriff of St. Louis has seized about one hundred and twenty tons of railroad iron belonging to John C. Fremont, destined for the use of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad. The writ was in favor of the German Savings Bank, which had loaned the Company some six thousand dollars, and had not been able to get pay when the money became due.

The Japanese Commissioners, while at Washington, purchased twenty thousand volumes of school books for the instruction of the Japanese. Among the books are two thousand three hundred school dictionaries; four thousand readers and spellers; ten thousand copy books; eight hundred English grammars; seven hundred copies of scientific text books; also botanic, universal history, astronomy, anatomy, drawing books, geographies, &c.

J. W. Hoit, of Ballardvale, New England, bargained for an insurance of $5,000 upon his life with an agent of a New Jersey company, and the application was duly signed. Before the papers were made out and the premium paid, Mr. Hoit had an attack of typhoid fever and died. His heirs sued for the amount of the policy and gained their case.

Of the health of Cincinnati, the *Commercial* says: "After a fortnight of hot weather, the health of the people of Cincinnati remains very good. The old physicians are agreed that they never knew the city in a more healthy condition. There is an extraordinary amount of whooping-cough among the children, but it is favorable weather for that disease."

The Chicago *Tribune* gives publicity to the following interesting piece of news: "It is reported that if the friends of Wade and Chandler are unable to carry strength enough in the next National Convention to secure the Presidential nomination for one or the other of those candidates, they will concentrate on Grinnell, of Iowa."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: The agitation of the Sunday observance question is not likely to be all in one direction. We hear of a movement looking to the opening of the libraries and reading-rooms on Sunday.

Two new steamship lines are projected—one to run fortnightly between New York and the West Indies, and one to Venezuela. The first company has $4,000,000 capital, of which $1,500 00 has been issued and taken in this country. The other is not so far advanced.

The Manchester (Vt.) *Journal* tells of a child nineteen months old in South Dorset, which went out into the door-yard, while the family were at dinner, caught a green snake nearly two feet in length, ate about three inches of its tail, bit it once through the head, and came into the house with the snake wound round its arm and still eating the tail. With the exception of a badly poisoned mouth, the child received no injury.

The sherry wine merchants at Cadiz have told our Consul that "the stuff sent to the United States was not sherry at all, but slops used to wash out the tubs and for other dirty work about the stills."

Here is a Ritualistic riddle: Why was Eve the first Ritualist convert? Because she began by being eve-angelical, and ended by taking to vest-ments.

A New York farmer had a lot of butter which tasted so strongly of leeks that he could not sell it. At last he went to a wholesale dealer and having invigilated [illegible] swearing a few [illegible] with him, he then let him taste the butter. He did so, and pronouncing it excellent, bought the whole lot.

Dr. Bigelow, in his "Modern Inquiries," makes the subjoined sensible suggestion regarding the studies of the young: "It has always appeared to me that a desirable and profitable mode of school education would be one in which every hour of study should be offset by another of exercise, required to be taken in the open air." The time will come when this recommendation will be practically adopted in all city schools.

Gov. Fenton has again refused to pardon Ketchum. The influences brought to bear to move the Governor in behalf of this unhappy culprit have been numerous and most potent; but in his judgment the ends of justice would not be served by such a course, and we guess he is about right.

PERSONAL.

—Longfellow is very social in his disposition, notwithstanding his hatred of being lionized and talked about. He mingles in society with a gentle but genuine enjoyment of its pleasures. He is about sixty years old, but with his long white hair and patriarchal beard, he looks fifteen years older than that. The impression he makes upon you by his manner is not that of mere geniality and kindness, but of a wonderful benignity. A more tender-hearted, sympathetic man does not live. The poet's income is about $10,000 a year from his books and other property, for he has considerable wealth. He has led a life of the most laborious industry, since the time when he entered college, a boy of fourteen. He has traveled much in foreign lands, storing his poetic mind with impressions of romance from the pictures of the old world life and scenery. He has three beautiful little girls, whose portraits are as familiar to the public as those of the greatest men; and one or two grown up sons.

—It is reported that the Impressario Ullman has canceled his engagement with Carlotta Patti, assigning as a reason that the Senora, while performing at the Theatre Lyrique, at Paris, persisted in singing music with which she was unacquainted, to the injury of her reputation, and consequently to the detriment of Herr Ullman.

—A couple in East Princeton, named Keyes, celebrated their golden wedding a few days ago. This family is somewhat remarkable for longevity. Some twenty-four years since Mr. Keyes invited his nine brothers and sisters to pay him a visit. They, with their venerable mother, ninety years old, sat down to dine together, the brothers and sisters-in-law with them, making an uncommonly large "family circle." Mr. Keyes has four sons, all heads of families, the youngest thirty-seven years old.

—The New York *Gazette* says a letter has lately been received by a gentleman in that city from the Emperor Napoleon, to whom he rendered some kindness many years ago in America. The letter—and a certain decoration which accompanies it—is highly flattering, and will shortly be published.

—Fernando Wood has returned to New York from abroad, and will be in his seat at the extra session.

—In relation to the latest captured prisoners in Ireland, the Cork *Examiner* says that "both General Nagle and Captain Warren are known to have been two wealthy and influential citizens of New York, where they moved in the highest circles, and enjoyed the friendship of most important personages, including the President himself, Mr. Seward, and other functionaries. The address and manners of both prisoners are those of educated gentlemen, accustomed to move in a superior walk of life." This, says the New York *Gazette*, is absolutely false in every particular. Warren, especially, moved in no society at all. They both lived on the Fenian organization, and probably never saw such "important personages" as President Johnson, Mr. Seward, "and others." They are the types of adventurers in the Fenian ranks with which the city of New York abounds.

—James Russell Lowell's house in Cambridge is upwards of a century old. It was used as a hospital by the American army at the siege of Boston. The grounds embrace thirty or forty acres, out on the edge of the town, and are mostly "in grass," as the farmers say—that is, he cultivates little else than hay. The house is a square old-fashioned three-story frame, with a flat roof, and painted yellow. You enter by a broad hall with a low ceiling, from which ascends a wide-stairway with short steps. The parlor is on the right-hand side as you go in; on the other side is the reception room, and back of that the poet's study. If a confidential friend, Lowell will greet you with the remark, "I can give you a pipe or a cigar, whichever you prefer." For himself, Lowell generally prefers a pipe. He is a great smoker, and his meerschaum "colors beautifully." This place, which is worth probably $50,000, was Lowell's birthplace, and where he has all his life resided, though he has traveled considerably in foreign lands. "Why don't you write more?" a friend asked him on one occasion. "I'm too lazy," said Lowell; "I don't care enough for fame—I wish I cared more."

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

The Annual Commencement--Laying of the Corner Stone of the New Building.

The annual commencement of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, an institution second in importance only to West Point Institute, took place on Tuesday, at Chester. There was a large attendance of spectators, a majority being ladies. The exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Gilroy, of Chester, after which the chaunt "I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills" was sung by the cadets. Cadets from Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Missouri and Minnesota then delivered addresses. Among those from Pennsylvania were the following: "Happiness a Duty"—H. C. Bughman, Pittsburgh; "Budget, the Christian Merchant"—F. G. Paulson, Pittsburgh. The valedictory address was delivered by Thomas S. Larkin, of Missouri, his subject being "The Tomb of Oblivion." At the conclusion of the valedictory, which was an eloquent production, the cadets sang the hymn commencing "When shall we meet again;" after which Rev. Dr. Pendleton pronounced the benediction, and then the audience proceeded to the parade ground, where the cadets showed their proficiency in the manual of arms and various evolutions.

About a quarter of three o'clock the guests were conveyed to the site where the new buildings are being erected, for the purpose of witnessing the laying of the corner-stone. The location is on a hill in the suburbs of the city of Chester, and about one mile from the river Delaware. It commands a fine view of the surrounding country and the river. A large assemblage of persons were gathered, and in a few minutes after the arrival of the cadets the ceremonies were proceeded with. Prayer was offered up, when Mr. F. Wells, of the *Evening Bulletin*, in a few remarks, performed the duty of laying the corner-stone, which contained a Bible and a copy of the Song of Zion; most of the Philadelphia and Delaware county papers; two stones inscribed respectively: "Except the Lord build the house, they labor in vain who build it," and "May our *love* be founded upon the *rock*, and may our faith be as strong as the emblem upon which *these* words are inscribed;" the coins of the United States and other articles of curiosity and value.

The hymn, "All hail the power of Jesus' name," was then sung, after which benediction was pronounced, and the large assemblage dispersed.

The ground upon which the new building is being erected comprises between twenty and thirty acres, and was bought by a number of public-spirited residents of Chester. The building is being constructed by the same gentlemen the whole, it is estimated, costing between $50,000 and $60,000. It is expected to be finished in one year, when it will be taken possession of by the institute on a lease of ten years.

The building, when completed, will be an immense structure, 175 feet long by 60 in depth. It will be four stories in height, and built of stone. The basement will be used as a dining-hall. On the first floor will be located the assembly and reception rooms, offices, &c., the second, third and fourth floors being occupied as study and sleeping rooms, there being sufficient of the latter to accommodate one hundred students.

Independent of this structure there is to be constructed a one-story building, which will comprise the drill-room and gymnasium.

It is the intention of the board of trustees to petition Congress for the right of allowing the graduating classes to appear before an examining board of United States officers for admission to the army as officers.

What the Czar said to his Preserver.

A Paris letter says: The luckiest man in France is Monsieur Raimbeaux, who spurred forward his horse and probably saved the life of the Czar. He is the son of a rich proprietor of mines in Northern France and Belgium, and son-in-law of the late M. Mosquard, Private Secretary of the Emperor. He received the most coveted honors from both Emperors, and now all Russia is sending him testimonials of a nation's gratitude. The Czar gave him the warmest invitation to visit him at his Capital. "I have," he said, "sixty millions of subjects, and there is not one of them to whom your name is not now familiar; you can judge of the welcome you will have at St. Petersburg."

THE Leavenworth *Times* of the 25th says: On Sunday the grasshoppers commenced their flight, but the heavy gale of wind blowing from the south carried them before it. To-day (Monday) they are seen in great numbers, making their way towards the southeast, or about the direction they flew last fall. We are informed that about one-third have become fledged, and probably one-half their number will leave this week. If we are not visited by new swarms from the west, we shall, at no distant day, be relieved from these pests.

THE Levant *Herald* says: The telegraph sends evil news from Bagdad. What is declared to be the veritable Asiatic plague has appeared at Kerbelah, on the Euphrates, and of the two settled Arab tribes—1,000 strong—whom it has attacked, a hundred have been carried off. A letter, dated June 4th, from the quarantine in charge at Bagdad, states that whatever may be the real character of the malady, its symptoms are clearly those of the pest—typhus fever, glandular swellings, carbuncles and livid spots on the skin.

Of the Jaffa Colonists, who recently emigrated to Palestine from New England, the reports are not very favorable. They have built several wooden houses, but do not own a single farm, as the land is held too high for their means. They have American reaping and threshing machines, and some of them are working for the natives on shares. Fourteen of the colonists have died, and of the whole number, forty-one seceders have already left Palestine to return home, and twenty-four more will soon follow.

"We learn a piece of intelligence," says the *Standard*, "which, if confirmed, will produce the greatest and happiest sensation. It is said that His Holiness Pius IX., in the midst of a conversation in which took part before him, and in which the successive visits to Paris of all the sovereigns, was spoken of, expressed the idea that he himself would not be much averse to undertaking the journey, and that such an expedition would be the realization of one of his oldest and fondest desires. He is convinced that the Imperial Government will do all in its power to facilitate the accomplishment of wish manifested in so touching a manner.

GEN. SHERMAN has issued a circular which indicates that he is for avoiding an Indian war if possible. "The treaties must be observed;" "stolen cattle traced to a reservation shall be charged to annuities due to the tribe by which the property is stolen;" these simple rules, if enforced, will do much to prevent the lawless acts of violence by which Indian troubles are brought on, and will have some effect at least in making the Indians less disposed to commit depredations. On the other hand, Indians committing crime beyond their reservation shall be arrested and punished by civil and military powers, and mounted men may be raised by each State or Territory for cases of emergencies, to be used only when called for by department commanders. This seems to be the basis of the General's policy.

In a recent debate in the New York Constitutional Convention, Mr. Greeley read from a statement, the correctness of which was denied by Mr. Alvord, the following facts relative to the cost and receipts of the New York canals. According to the statement, the total cost of the canals of the State has been $125,000,000 and the total returns to the State have been $98,000,000, leaving net cost to the State at the present time $27,000,000. It was stated that the Erie canal cost $85,000,000, and has returned $73,000,000. The Champlain canal cost $7,500,000, and has returned $3,750,000. The Oswego canal cost $6,375,646 01, and has returned over $9,177,171 35. The Genessee Valley canal cost $11,186,506 27, and has returned only $1,295,850 09. Mr. Alvord denied the correctness only of the statement as to the Oswego canal.

OUR national product of bullion is now about $100,000,000 per annum—$20,000,000 from placer or gulch gold diggings, and $80,000,000 from quartz mining. Of the quartz product, about three-fourths is from gold-bearing lodes, and one-fourth from silver mines. In the production of gold, California takes the lead, yielding about $50,000,000. In silver mining, which is never done by hand-washing, but solely through the quarrying and reduction of quartz, Nevada is foremost, yielding $16,000,000 per annum. Idaho, and Montana supply the remainder of our silver product. Virginia, Nevada, is built directly on the great Comstock lode, which in the last eight years has furnished $66,000,000 of bullion, and is the richest silver mine yet known in the world. It is from 80 to 200 feet in width. A single company in the same region—the Gould & Curry—has taken out more than $12,000,000. Only three or four of the quartz mills as yet have proved remunerative.

THE "FIRST GENTLEMAN" IN NEW JERSEY.—Few people who read the newspapers will have forgotten the "Gold Medal Gentleman" of whom so much was said a year ago. The story is briefly this: Mr. Leonard W. Jerome of New York, offered to place in the hands of the Trustees of the New Jersey College of Princetos, New Jersey, the sum of $5,000, the interest of which was to be applied to the purchase of a gold medal, which was to be given to one of the graduating class. This person was to be the "first gentleman" in his class, his superiority in this respect to be decided by a majority vote of the class. When this gift was first made to the college it was considered to be a matter of much doubt with the President whether the students would accept it; and in fact it needed but very little encouragement in the way of bribes themselves to discover that they declined to accept a prize on any such terms. The students, of course, take the ground that they are *all* gentleman, and to advertise to the world their best gentleman, by means of tying a medal about his neck, would make him feel and look a good deal like a Sunday school boy with a "good boy's" ticket. So they declined to accept it in that form, and it is understood that the President of the Faculty holds in his own custody the $5,000, to be disposed of in the future as the generous donor may decide.

RELICIOUS.

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, FIFTH ST., NEAR THE POST-OFFICE.—ALEX. CLARK, Pastor.—Rev. SAMUEL RAMSEY will preach TO-MORROW, at 10:30 A. M.; and Col. J. R. CLARKE, D. D., at 7:30 P. M. The public made welcome.

FIRST GRAND RALLY OF THE REPUBLICAN HOST OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY, *FOR THE CAMPAIGN OF 1867.*

A meeting of the Republican County Executive Committee will be held on

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867,

At 9 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Chairman, No. 135 Fourth street, to make arrangements for a RATIFICATION MEETING of the platform and ticket. By order,

JOHN W. RIDDELL, Chairman.

THE GREAT TONIC, MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Dyspepsia—Mishler's Bitters.
Dyspepsia—Mishler's Bitters.
Costiveness—Mishler's Bitters.
Heartburn—Mishler's Bitters.
Indigestion—Mishler's Bitters.
Loss of Appetite—Mishler's Bitters.
Liver Complaint—Mishler's Bitters.
Headache—Mishler's Bitters.
Kidney Diseases—Mishler's Bitters.
Impure Blood—Mishler's Bitters.
Fever and Ague—Mishler's Bitters.

And in fact any disease arising from a disorganized state of the Stomach.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by

MCCLARAN & MCKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market St., corner Diamond, near Fifth. Depot for Rev. E. A. Wilson's Consumption Remedy.

PURE LIQUORS.

Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
Pure Liquors,	Pure Liquors,
For Medicinal Purposes.	
For Medicinal Purposes.	
For Medicinal Purposes.	
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Cognac Brandy,	Port Wine,
Sherry Wine,	Madeira Wine,
Sherry Wine,	Madeira Wine,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Catawba Wine,	Pure Holland Gin,
Pure Jamaica Rum,	
Pure Jamaica Rum.	
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,
Pure Rye Whisky,	Pure Rye Whisky,

AT JOSEPH FLEMING'S.

Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
MTuW

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

D. L. SMITH. A. S. SEATON. G. C. SEATON.

CITY COLLECTING AGENCY,

SMITH, SEATON & SEATON,

LOCAL COLLECTING AGENTS,
No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, Second Floor. P. O. Box 541, Pittsburgh.

Bills of all descriptions taken for Collection. No charge made where Bills are not collected.

SEEING IS BELIEVING.—ZIMMERMAN'S PATENT STEAM COOKING APPARATUS, (made to suit any cook stove), for cooking all kinds of vegetables and meats, puddings and dumplings, etc., without flavoring each other, at one operation and in one vessel. Indorsed by principal hotels and leading families. Manufactured and sold by ROBERTS & SHERRATT, No. 61 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Send for a circular, or call and examine. MWS

JAS. P. MEANOR. JOS. HARPER.

MEANOR & HARPER,

FLOUR, PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 249 LIEBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.

EICHNER, JOHNS & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

175 SMITHFIELD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECOND-HAND MELODEONS, THREE MELODEONS,

5 Octaves, Rosewood cases, in Piano and Portable styles—made by Carhart and Prince—will be sold at a great sacrifice to close out the lot.

C. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

TEA SETS IN BRITTANIA OR SILVER PLATE.

ODD PIECES in the same, at the Housefurnishing Store of

T. H. RICHARDS,
30 Fifth street.

JUNE 26, 1867.

SHRIVER, SPENCER & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Corner of Smithfield and Second streets.

The attention of the trade is solicited to our large stock, purchased prior to the recent advance in prices.

UNION SABBATH SCHOOL BOOK STORE.

Bibles and Testaments, Sabbath School Library Books and Requisites, Theological Books, School and Blank Books, Stationery, &c., &c. Rare and Miscellaneous Books secured and all orders promptly filled.

F. G. REINEMAN,
MWF&S 113 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

LOOK AT THIS.

SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS and LIBRARIANS will find a large and well selected assortment of

LIBRARY BOOKS,

Embracing the latest publications of the leading Societies and Houses, at

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.'S,

93 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

N. B.—New catalogues, containing names and prices of thousands of good books, sent to any address on application.

Liberal discounts upon retail prices wherever practicable. A full supply of all Sunday School requisites.

CROQUET. CROQUET.

I have just received a fine assortment of the above, ranging in price from $7 00 to $25 per set; the finest assortment in the city. For sale by

JAMES BOWN,
WS No. 136 WOOD STREET.

CHERRY SEEDER.

CHERRY SEEDER

Every family using Cherries, whether for pies, canning or drying, should have one of these valuable Machines. It not only saves time and labor, but will more than pay for itself in avoiding the stones of cherries. The Machine is cheap, simple, durable and handsome. The hopper is adjustable, thereby adapting it to all sizes of cherries. For sale wholesale and retail by

JAMES BOWN,
136 WOOD STREET,
Retail price $2 00. WS

LAZEAR BROTHERS,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 77 EXCHANGE PLACE, BALTIMORE.

JAMES B. LAZEAR,
WM. L. LAZEAR,

THIS

NEW GOODS

FOR THE

SUMMER SEASON.

JUST RECEIVED BY

ERWIN, M'CONNELL & CO.

178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

Pink Lawn,

Blue Lawn,

Buff Lawn,

Pink, Blue and Buff Chintzes

New Figured Lawns,

Light Summer Chintzes,

P. K. P. K. P. K.,

THIN DRESS GOODS

New Style White Hoop Skirts,

White and Col'd Corsets, &c.,

AT

Very Low

The Daily Commercial

HOUSE FARM AND GARDEN.

Seasonable Hints.

Caterpillars and canker worms trouble the trees very little this year, but there are a thousand and other vermin and insects that are injurious to vegetation which need to be closely looked after. The few hot days following the wet May have developed the aphides or plant-lice wonderfully, and rose bushes, cherry trees, currant bushes and other plants are covered with them. They can be destroyed by plentifully sprinkling the affected plants with a decoction of whale oil soap,—one pound of soap dissolved in seven gallons of water; and an infusion of tobacco and common soft soap is also recommended. Either is best applied by means of a syringe or garden engine. To kill lice on plants in pots, make a cone or tent with a new paper, and put it over the plant, light a little tobacco. Introduce the bowl under the paper covering and blow through the pipe stem. Most copious clouds of smoke will fill the paper cover, and in a few minutes every aphis can be shaken off. Give the plant a good showering and it will not mind the treatment.—If newly transplanted trees are mulched before the "dry time" comes on many will be saved that would otherwise die.—Strawberries should be mulched immediately to keep the ground moist and the fruit clean. The best material is fresh mown grass, though hay, straw, corn stalks or shavings will do.—Pruning may be done this month to advantage. Melted grafting wax brushed over the wounds will much assist their healing. Keep off all superfluous shoots and remove suckers as soon as they start.—Begin to thin fruit as soon as it has set. There is little danger of thinning too much. The operation is beneficial to the tree, the fruit that remains will be much finer, and the weight of the crop will probably be fully as great as though had been allowed to remain. Many grape vines especially are irreparably injured by allowing them to overbear when young.—This is the best season of the year for transplanting evergreens, but great care must be taken to keep the roots from drying.—Plant successive crops of peas, beans and sweet corn till July. They will all be wanted by and bye. It is now too late to plant Lima beans, but other kinds will come to maturity in season to be made into "succotash" with the latter plantings of corn. The best late sweet corn is "Stowell's evergreen." Those who wish to introduce the early flowering wild plants into their grounds, should look out for seeds as soon as they ripen, or if it is desirable to remove the roots, put a mark of some kind near the plant, so that it may be seen when the foliage is dead.—If the handles to knives and other small tools used in the garden are painted a bright red and thus contrasted with the prevailing tints of the garden, they will not be so likely to get lost.—Sic sulphur flour on grape vines on the first appearance of mildew. For the larger insect pests, besties, caterpillars of all kinds, and the rose-bug, which works while vine is in blossom, patient hand picking and "smashing" is the only remedy.—A writer in the *Agriculturist* says that apple orchards may be made to bear bountifull every year by plowing and manuring; and if manure enough is used root crops may also be profitably grown among the trees. Think of that, ye farmers of New England, who are content to get a light crop of hay and a respectable yield of apples only every other year from your orchards!—It will pay to hire a man to mow only lawns and yards who understand the business. The paddles and jobbers who go around mowing and take the grass for their pay, simply aim to get the bulk of the crop, do not trim the borders or around the walls and fences, and if a shrub is left standing when they retire is the result of accident. Those fellows do mow down to the sward either, as they should, and a lawn trimmed by them has a wretched, haggled condition all the rest of the season.—A sharp hoe or a steel rake should be kept going in the garden continually. Frequent stirring of the ground is almost equal to mulch, and it is much better to prevent weeds from growing than to attempt to cut them down after they are fairly started.—Liberal manurance is the price of having a good vegetable garden or crops of fruit, as well as of liberty.

THE HOUSEKEEPER.

Salmon.—Scale and clean your fish, taking care no blood is left inside, lay it in a fish-kettle with sufficient cold water to cover it; throw in salt in proportion to the quantity of water which the size of the fish may require; but be sure not to use vinegar in dressing either salmon or trout—it destroys both color and flavor. Let the kettle quickly boil, then take of the scum, and let the fish simmer gently till done. Eight minutes to each pound of large, thick salmon, and six to thin fish, is the general time allotted; but experience only can teach the precise moment when it is fully cooked, which is when the meat separates easily from the bone. Of the two evils, it had better be over than underdone, since underdressed salmon is particularly indigestible, and, to some delicate stomachs, almost poisonous in its deleterious effects. If, when the fish is thoroughly done, any delay should occur, do not on any account allow it to remain in the kettle; by such treatment it will become watery, insipid, and colorless. Drain it, and while waiting for the table keep it hot by means of warm water. Serve on a hot napkin garnished with lemon, parsely, or fenuel, but to the last-mentioned article many people have a thorough aversion. Send up with it plain melted butter, and a bottle of any good fish sauce, or lobster, or shrimp, anchovy-sauce, as it is preferred. Many people never eat salmon without a cut lemon, on the table; they consider a sprinkle of the juice great ly to improve the flavor; but the cook or fish generally care more for the pure flavor of the salmon itself, with only a little plain melted butter. Cucumbers, when in season, thinly sliced, are seen on most tables, as an appropriate accompaniment to boiled salmon. In choosing your fish, feel with your finger and thumb if the belly be firm and thick, red gills are by no means an infallible sigh of freshness.

Boiled Shad.—Clean your shad, wash it and wipe, flour it well, wrap it in a cloth, and put it into a vessel of boiling water with a great deal of salt. It will require about twenty minutes to cook in. Serve it with egg sauce, or rich drawn butter.

Fried Shad.—Cut your shad in half, wash it and wipe it dry, score it and season it with cayenne pepper and salt, dredge flour over it, and fry it in hot lard. When done, put the two halves together, that it may assume the appearance of a whole fish.

Gooseberry Pie.—Pick off the stems and blossoms of your gooseberries, wash them, and pour enough boiling water over to cover them. Let them stand a few minutes and then drain them. Line your pie plates with paste, fill them with the fruit, and add three quarters of a pound of sugar to a pint of fruit. Dredge a little flour over the top and cover with a lid of paste, leave an opening in the center to permit the steam to escape, and bake them.

Webster Cake.—Take one cup butter, three quarters cup molasses, three-quarters cup sugar three cups flour, one gill sweet milk, one teaspoonful saleratus, two eggs, add currents and raisins, and spice, cloves and nutmeg.

Silver Cake.—Take the whites of six eggs, two and one-half cups of flour, one and one-half cups of sugar half cup of butter, two thirds of a cup of cream or sweet milk, half teaspoonful of cream of tartar, and a little soda.

Corn Cake.—Three cups of corn meal, one cup of wheat, two tablespoonful of sugar, two teaspoonful of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of salt. Mix well together; while dry, add one tablespoonful of soda, dissolved in warm water. Mix the whole to a thin batter with milk or water, and bake in a quick oven.

Tapioca Pudding.—Four tablespoonful of tapioca, one quart milk, four eggs (leaving out the whites of two for icing); sweeten to taste and flavor with vanilla. Soak the tapioca over night in a *little* water, boil the milk and pour over the tapioca when it is lukewarm, add the sugar and eggs, well beaten. Bake about one hour; ice it when cool.

Lemon Syrup.—Eight pounds of sugar, three quarts of water, one quart of lemon juice. Mix the sugar and water together; as soon as the sugar has dissolved place it over the fire and boil and skim it, then add the lemon-juice.

Another.—Six pounds of sugar, two quarts of water, one pint of lemon juice. Mix the sugar and water together and as soon as the sugar is dissolved place it over the fire; boil and skim it, then add the lemon juice.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—Palpitation of the heart is frequently caused by indigestion or related state of the nervous system. A course of a few weeks of these invaluable medicines will diminish the irregular throbbing, and by removing the source, restore its natural pulsation. To assist the functions, not to force them is the true secret of success. Holloway's medicines and treatment are based on so simple laws of nature as by annihilating the cause the effect disappears. Sold by all Druggists.

RELIABLE.

MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON—GENTLEMEN: I have been suffering with Chronic Dyspepsia for about twelve years, in its worst form, which I think one of the most disagreeable, unpleasant and painful diseases of them all. I have tried one remedy after another, without any but temporary relief. After using different medicines recommended for it, I would sometimes feel relieved but would soon fall back, in fact, more than ever, I have failed in using

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS

regularly, for about six weeks. I feel satisfied that they have cured me entirely, as my general health is very good. I can eat whatever my appetite craves without any unpleasant feelings afterwards, which was a great trouble before, often having to throw up my meals. After using the Bitters a short time, I felt so much better that I was able to do for years satisfactorily. I really think I am a changed man entirely, altogether owing to the efficacy of MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS. Those suffering with the same disease, Dyspepsia, are at liberty to call on me at any time at my place of business, Clark & Snyder's Planing Mill, Marbury street, Pittsburgh.

ALFRED SLACK.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1867.

Sold by all Respectable Druggists.

Branch House, 25 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH,

FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.

xtue

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.

W. H. LEAK.....MANAGER.

THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Grand Matinee.

ANNIE SEFTON.

JOS. O. SEFTON. W. H. LEAK.

In the great CHILD STEALER,

TO-NIGHT, Great Double Bill,

THE SEVEN ESCAPES,

And Four last acts of the

STREETS OF NEW YORK.

Champion Jig by.....Dick Quilter.

Monday will be produced in a resplendant glory, the romance of the NAIAD QUEEN.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1867.

I X L

FIRE WORKS.

I would be pleased to call the attention of my patrons and the public generally to my stock of Fire Works, manufactured expressly for my trade, of carefully selected chemicals, and under the supervision of the best practical Pyrotechnists of this country.

Having had my stock all destroyed by fire last year, my patrons can rely on getting Fresh Works, and for Brilliancy, Variety and Design, cannot be surpassed.

In addition to the Long Stick Rocket in common use, I offer the PATENT SHORT STICK ROCKET. They are packed up in wooded boxes, one dozen each. Can be transported with perfect safety, at much less expense than the old style, and will ascend at least one-third higher. They are fast superceding all others.

I have also the new IRON-CLAD TORPEDOES, put up 25 in a box.

ROMAN CANDLES,
SCROLL WHEELS,
TRIANGLES,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
SERPENTS,
FLOWER POTS,
BENGOLIAS,
MINES OF STARS
AND SERPENTS,
COLORED FIRES,
FIRE CRACKERS, &c.

L. D. DUMMETT'S

CANDY MANUFACTORY,

No. 207 Liberty St.

THE

1867. FIRE WORKS. 1867.

City Headquarters.

We are now receiving for the coming Fourth a magnificent stock of H. P. DIEHL'S

FIRE WORKS.

These celebrated Works have been for years well and favorably known in this market as a STAR SUPERIOR ARTICLE as to QUALITY, BRILLIANCY and VARIETY OF COLORS. Being sole Agents for Western Pennsylvania, we are prepared to supply the Trade on the most REASONABLE TERMS.

Parties desiring Works for private display, will find a choice selection of Exhibition Pieces, together with a full assortment of STANDARD WORKS.

We have, also, a full assortment of the Celebrated Boston

I X L FIRE WORKS,

To which an examination of all Buyers are invited.

500 boxe No. 1 gold Chop Fire Crackers,
25 boxes extra Large Cannon Crackers.
500,000 No. 1 Torpedoes,
50,000 No. 1 Variegated Torpedoes.
50,000 Iron-clad Torpedoes, 25 in box.
20 gross Fire Cracker and Torpedo Guns.

REYMER & BROS.,

WHOLESALE CONFECTIONERS,

NOS. 126 & 128 WOOD ST.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,

In Union Skating Park, Allegheny,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday,
July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,

Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel

Exhibitions,

Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,

GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.

GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,

Consisting of the
GREAT MULE, OR DONKEY RACE,
GREAT DISPLAY OF RAT TERRIERS.

Laughable Wheelbarrow Race, Climbing the 3 Spars for Presents, The Shower Ball, Russian Ball, Catch Sack Dances, Laughable Pole Feat, Mirth-Provoking Pig Race on the Slippery Grip,
GREAT FOOT RACES,
GRAND SKATING TOURNAMENT,
GREAT TRIAL OF STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
Terrific Chariot Races; Grand Grotesque Masquerade and Burlesque Indian Cavalcade.

SERGEANT J. H. CHILDERS,

IN HIS LIGHTNING MUSKET DRILL.

SIGNOR DUVALLI,

And His 100 Learned Canary Birds.

A MAGNIFICENT UNION FOUNTAIN

Composed of 37 Sparkling Jets, of Real Running Water.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS,
TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSIONS
AND ILLUMINATIONS.

☞ Elevated Seats will be erected to accommodate 30,000 persons.

☞ Every person purchasing a Ticket to the Grand National Festival, the price of which is

ONLY FIFTY CENTS EACH,

WILL RECEIVE A PRESENT.

JONES, MATTHIAS & CO.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS.

JOHN M. KINNEY,

Agent and Business Manager.

For further particulars see Programmes of the day.

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKERAY,

63 DIAMOND ALLEY, OR 66 VIRGIN ALLEY.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills pasted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" Office. Trust by the year the principal corners in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same.

RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS To Restore RINGS
RINGS Gray Hair to its RINGS
RINGS Original Color, Erad RINGS
RINGS icate Dandruff and RINGS
RINGS Vegetable Ambrosia RINGS
RINGS IS RINGS
RINGS WARRANTED! RINGS
RINGS Humors from the Scalp, RINGS
RINGS and prevent Baldness. RINGS
RINGS TRY A RINGS
RINGS BOTTLE. RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS RINGS
RINGS

RING'S

VEGETABLE AMBROSIA

IS THE MIRACLE OF THE AGE.

Gray headed people have their locks restored by it to the dark, lustrous, silken tresses of youth, and are happy!

Young people with light, faded or red hair, have these unfashionable colors changed to a beautiful auburn, and rejoice!

People whose heads are covered with dandruff and humors, use it, and have clean coats and clear and healthy scalps! Bald headed veterans have their remaining locks lightened, and the bare spots covered with a luxuriant growth of hair, and dance for joy! Young gentlemen use it because it is fashionably perfumed! Young ladies use it because it keeps the hair in place! Everybody must and will use it, because it is the cleanest and best article in the market.

For sale by Druggists generally. Price $1 00 per bottle. E. M. TUBBS & Co., Proprietors, Peterborough, N. H.

SELLERS & VAN GORDER,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

ws 341 Liberty st., Pittsburgh, Agents.

CRESCENT

Paper Collar Company,

BOSTON,

MANUFACTURE THE

Most Popular Collars Now in Use,

And for Ease, Elegance of Fit, and Strength of Material are Unsurpassed.

LEADING STYLES:

"CRESCENT" and "GIPSEY," enamelled.
"LINEN FINISH," white, being *water-proof*, are taking the lead of all others.
"CLIPTEE," "I. IMPROVED," "MEDAL," and "SHAKSPEARE."

Dr. Charles T. Jackson, State Assayer, having certified our collars *"free from all harmful ingredients,"* BUY NO OTHERS.

For sale by dealers generally.

F. A. HALEY & Co., Manufacturers' Selling Agents and Importers of Men's Furnishing Goods, 13 Otis and 24 Arch streets, Boston.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,

tths Selling Agents for Pittsburgh, Pa.

SUMMER RESORTS.

EASTERN EXCHANGE

HOTEL.

Having Complete arrangements we are prepared to accommodate Pleasure Parties with Supper at any time, and any number.

Parties driving beyond this place, on giving notice, can have Supper prepared for them at any hour they name. The table supplied with all the Delicacies of the season.

East Liberty, June 24, 1867.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

CRESSON SPRINGS,

On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Since last season many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion tickets issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for the season. All through trains stop. For information address

GEO. W. MULLIN,
Cresson Springs, Penna.

BEDFORD

MINERAL SPRINGS.

This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.

The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 14 to 16 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.

Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, Bedford county, Pa.

Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel, with faucet, $5; half barrel (oak-seasoned) $3; barrel oak-seasoned $4.

JOHN ANDERSON.

UNION HOTEL,

SARATOGA.

POPULAR PRICES.

SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.

Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.

Baggage Master and Omnibuses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address

LELAND BROTHERS,

ors LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, NEW YORK.

NOTICES.

☞ NOTICE—THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company will meet at their office, in Temperanceville, on MONDAY, JULY 29, 1867, at 10 o'clock, for the annual election for President and Directors.

WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

☞ DIVIDEND NOTICE—The Little Saw Mill Run Railroad Company have declared a Dividend on their capital stock of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, for the year ending June 30, 1867, now payable at their office in Temperanceville.

WM. MARSHALL, Prest.

☞ BRIDGE ELECTION—THE Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (at Hand street), are hereby notified that an election for President, Directors and Treasurer, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Toll House, (North end), on MONDAY, July 1st, 1867, from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M.

F. S. BISSELL, Secretary.

☞ INJOT HOLDERS OF ALLEGHENY.—Notice is hereby given to injot holders of Allegheny county, to meet in their respective townships in the Common Pounds, to the their claims, if any they have, for damages which they may seem fit to assess and award, for the taking of land and right of Commonage, by the appropriation and prospective use of said Commons by the Allegheny Valley Railroad, within three week after the 9TH DAY OF JULY, 1867, with the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions of Allegheny county; other wise their rights of Common, as aforesaid, will be held to be released.

ALEX. GORDON,
D. A. ST. CLAIR,
RICHARD HAYS,
Viewers.

OFFICE OF THE A. V. R. R. COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, January 1, 1867.

☞ NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company hereby give notice that they will redeem the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the Company within two years from this date, in accordance with the provisions of the mortgage given to secure the payment of said bonds. By order of the Board of Managers.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS, President.

REMOVALS.

C. M. DAKE, M. D.

OFFICE—NO. 353 PENN STREET.

RESIDENCE—MERCHANTS' HOTEL, Smithfield street. tf

REMOVAL.

C. WEST & CO.,

CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS, have removed to their New Factory,

Nos. 75, 77 and 79 LIBERTY STREET,

Foot of Fourth.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

THE FIRM OF

S. M. KERR & CO.,

No. 7 ST. CLAIR ST., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Creditors will present their accounts and debtors make payment at No. 45 WOOD STREET.

S. M. KERR,
M'CABOY, SPANG & CO.

May 23, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership lately subsisting between J. J. Aiken, C. M. Miller and Guy S. Frazey, under the firm name of Aiken, Miller & Frazey, is this day dissolved by the retirement of J. J. AIKEN. The business will be continued under the firm of MILLER & FRAZEY, who will settle all debts due to and by the late firm.

C. M. MILLER,
GUY L. FRAZEY.

Pittsburgh, May 28, 1867.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of FORESTER & SCHWARZ, will be continued by the undersigned on the first day of February, 1867, the entire interest of C. F. Schwarz having been purchased by Edward Forester, who will continue the Millinery and Fancy Goods business at the same stand, No. 168 Smithfield street. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said Edward Forester, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

EDWARD FORESTER,
C. F. SCHWARZ.

HAVING SOLD MY ENTIRE INTEREST in the Wall Paper and Fancy Goods business to EDWARD FORESTER, who will continue the business at the old stand, I would cheerfully recommend him to our former patrons and the public generally.

C. F. SCHWARZ.

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

DEALER IN

PAINTS AND VARNISHES,

Neats Foot, Tanners, Lard,

Whale and Sperm

OILS.

Naval Stores and Petroleum,

St. Louis Lead and Oil Company's

CASTOR OIL,

In Banker's Patent 5 and 10 Gallon Cans.

NEWFOUNDLAND OIL CO.'S CELEBRATED

Cod Liver Oil,

WARRANTED PERFECTLY PURE

ISAIAH WOODBURY,

SOLE AGENT,

26 DEY STREET,

NEW YORK.

KENTUCKY STATE

LOTTERY,

CLASS M.

TO BE DRAWN AT COVINGTON, KY.
JUNE 29, 1867.

$2,000 *NUMBERS AND* 788 *PRIZES.*

1 prize of	$50,000 is	$50,000
1 prize of	20,000 is	20,000
1 prize of	8,000 is	8,000
1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
29 prizes of	1,000 are	29,000
63 prizes of	400 are	25,200
155 prizes of	200 are	31,000
220 prizes of	125 are	27,500
9 prizes of	300 are	2,700
9 prizes of	250 are	2,250
9 prizes of	200 are	1,800
9 prizes of	150 are	1,350
18 prizes of	0 are	1,800
261 prizes of	50 are	13,050
788 prizes, amounting to		$230,650.

Whole Tickets $10. Halves $5. Quarters $3.

☞ We would call particular attention to the above Magnificent Single-Number Lottery, which will be drawn in public, in Covington, Ky., by Sworn Commissioners, at one o'clock, P. M., at the corner of Fourth and Scott streets. The public are invited to witness the drawing. The Kentucky State Lotteries are no Gift Enterprises, but responsible Money Lotteries, that have been conducted successfully for the past thirty years, and are drawn under the authority of a charter from the State, and bonds to a large amount are given for the payment of all prizes. The drawings are published in the New York *Herald* and Cincinnati *Commercial*.

Circulars of Lotteries drawing daily sent free by application to Managers.

Address all orders for tickets to

MURRAY, EDDY & CO.,

COVINGTON, KY.

HARRISON & BRO.,

FURNISH STONE FLAGS,

For Floors requiring the greatest durability; Garden Walks, Hearths, Pavements, &c. These Flags are from 1 1-2 to 4 inches thick, and having the control of the

LARGEST AND BEST QUARRY

In the West, we can supply them in any quantity and at a very reasonable rate. Also, dealers in FREESPORT and COMMON STONE.

Office and Yard, corner BUTLER and BOUNDARY STREETS, Ninth ward, Pittsburgh.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

COAL MEN'S TRUST CO.,

No. 65 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PENNA.

CAPITAL - - - - $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

DEPOSITS RECEIVED AND SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Particular attention given to collections, and proceeds promptly remitted.

DIRECTORS,

A. J. Baker, W. J. Patterson, W. A. Herron, Wm. Mothersil, Thomas Farrow, James H. Hopkins, A. J. Hagan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. D. Johnson, D. L. Patterson, E. J. Roberts.

A. J. BAKER, President.

E. J. ROBERTS, Cashier.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. THIRD AND WOOD STS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(Successors to HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,)

Dealers in EXCHANGE, COIN, COUPONS, &c.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS,

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON.

ALLEGHENY

SAVINGS BANK,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

ORGANIZED IN 1845

STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE

Deposits received and SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on time deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount days MONDAY and THURSDAY.

DIRECTORS:

G. Wettach,	J. T. Stockdale,
A. Ackley,	Frank Thomas,
Alexander Moore,	D. Dollaven.

JAS. A. GRAHAM, Pres't.

JOHN W. RIDDLE, Cashier.

BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

BELDING, KEITH & CO.,

American Bankers and Merchants,

80 LOMBARD STREET,

LONDON, E. C.,

DEALERS IN

Exchange, U. S. Bonds,

AND ALL

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

☞ Orders for American or European Products promptly executed.

Liberal advances made on approved consignments. Circulars (published weekly) forwarded on application.

TRADESMENS'

NATIONAL BANK,

OF PITTSBURGH PA.,

WOOD STREET, CORNER OF SECOND

A. BRADLEY, President.
WM. VANKIRK, Vice President.
GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

CAPITAL - - - - - $400,000

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada, on the most favorable terms. United States Securities bought and sold. Correspondence solicited.

DIRECTORS:

ALEXANDER BRADLEY; of the Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.
WM. M. Faber, of Wm. M. Faber & Co., Engine Builders.
SAMUEL M. KIER, of Kier, Moore & Co., Oil Refiners, &c.
W. M. McKEE, of S. McKee & Co., Glass Manufacturers.
S. B. McELROY, of McElroy, Dickson & Co., Wholesale Dry Goods.
JOHN DUNLAP, Dealer in Tin Plate and Tinner's Stock.
JOSEPH WALTON, Dealer in Coal.
GEORGE DILWORTH, Dealer in Coal.
WM. VANKIRK, of A. Bradley & Co., Stove Manufacturers.

Discounts Daily, 11¾ o'clock. Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the Act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the "FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH," would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a large and extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and directors as before.

DIRECTORS:

James Laughlin,	Alex. Speer,
Robert S. Hays,	Francis G. Bailey,
Thomas Bell,	John H. Rainton,
Thomas Wightman,	John Wilson,
Wm. K. Nimick,	

JAMES LAUGHLIN, President

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT,

FOR TRAVELERS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE.

NOS. 27 AND 29 PINE ST., New York.

EDUCATIONAL.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

Evergreen Hamlet,

NEAR PITTSBURGH.

This Institution is now in successful operation, and a few more Pupils can be comfortably accommodated.

Circulars with full particulars, regulations, terms, &c., will be sent on application to

T. F. LEHMAN, A. M.,

Late Colonel 103rd Penna. Vols,

Box 493, Allegheny city, Pa., or WM. A. SHINN, Box 120 Fourth street.

EXCELSIOR INSTITUTE,

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

The Spring Session will commence MONDAY, April 8th. Any Scholars apply at ROOMS, NO. 5 VILLE HALL, corner of Liberty and Fourth sts.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

F. H. DONALDSON,

COAL COMMISSION AGENT,

Office and Landing at Cincinnati Railway Iron Works, 403 EAST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, has facilities for HARBORING COAL AND COKE, and will give the best of references. Address POSTOFFICE BOX 3,081, CINCINNATI.

COAL, COKE, LIME.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE

Gas, Coal and Coke Co

Office and Yard on Marion Avenue, nea P., F. W. & C. RR., Allegheny City.

LEWIS LAMM, Gen. Agent.

Particular attention given to shipment of COAL and COKE West.

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BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. PATTERSON,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

AND MANUFACTURER OF

Boots, Shoes,

GAITERS AND BALMORALS,

IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

NO. 142 FEDERAL ST.,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

WHOLESALE.

GEO. F. KNOTT,

MANUFACTURER,

100 FOURTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH.

GOODS SOLD LOW,

AND ALL WARRANTED.

Factory, 30, 32, 34, 36, and 38 Hudson St., Philadelphia.

MW6

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. PURE WHITE LEAD. PITTSBURGH.

DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.,

WHITE LEAD WORKS.

South End of the Monongahela Bridge.

OFFICE, AT THE WORKS.

THESE WORKS, JUST COMPLETED, NOW OFFER TO CONSUMERS AND THE TRADE, A SUPERIOR ARTICLE OF PURE WHITE LEAD.

CARPETS.

NEW CARPET STORE.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

CARPETS,

NEW PATTERNS IN

TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
BODY BRUSSELS,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY
TAPESTRY INGRAINS.

A FULL LINE OF

Straw Mattings,

PLAIN, CHECKED AND FANCY.

Our stock is fuller than at any previous time this season. Those wishing goods in our line will do well to give us a call.

BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,

NO. 21 FIFTH ST.

(OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

BARGAINS IN

CARPETS,

AT RETAIL.

ALL WOOL INGRAINS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

BRUSSELS CARPETS Reduced 25 cents per yard.

Good White and Red Checked CHINA MATTING, Reduced to 35 cts. per yard.

HEAVY REDUCTION IN

LACE CURTAINS,

AND MANY OTHER GOODS.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

NOS. 71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET,

Next to U. S. Custom House and Postoffice, Second Floor, over Miner's Book Store. eod

JUST RECEIVED.

CARPETS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM ENGLAND, BY STEAMER MANHATTAN FOR JUNE TRADE, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF BEST BODY BRUSSELS IN HALL, STAIR, PARLOR AND CHAMBER STYLES, AT THE LOWEST PRICES OF THE SEASON.

ALSO, EVERY VARIETY OF CHINA MATTINGS, FOR SUMMER, JUST FROM AUCTION, AT PRICES AS LOW AS BEFORE THE WAR.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

23 Fifth Street.

REMOVAL

TO

No. 51 FIFTH ST.

McCALLUM BROS.,

HAVE NOW OPEN,

AT THEIR VERY ELEGANT AND COMMODIOUS WAREHOUSE,

A full Line of all New and Desirable Patter

MEDALLION VELVETS,
VELVETS, BRUSSELS,
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS,
PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,
MOQUETTE COVERS,
MOSAIC RUGS AND MATS,
OIL BAIZES,
3-PLY AND 2-PLY INGRAINS

AND EVERY VARIETY OF

LOW PRICED CARPETING.

M'CALLUM BROS.,

51 FIFTH STREET.

HOTELS.

UNION DEPOT

HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS FIRST-CLASS HOTEL

Is situated at the junction of all the Principal Railroad Lines entering the city of Pittsburgh, and is conveniently located for access to the Banks, Postoffice, City Passenger Cars, &c., and well adapted to every respect to meet the wants of the Travelling Public.

RESTAURANT ON FIRST FLOOR, where Meals can be had at ALL HOURS, DAY AND NIGHT, Sundays excepted.

B. D. MARKER, Supt.

M'HENRY HOUSE,

MEADVILLE, PA.

F. WELCH, Superintendent.

MILLINERY GOODS.

SPRING OPENING OF

MILLINERY GOODS.

We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

STRAW GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out, The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the trade.

AFFELDER & CO.,

54 MARKET STREET.

Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

STRAW GOODS, &c.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF

Bonnets, Hats,

RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

OF THE LATEST SPRING STYLES, NOW OPEN.

PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

MERCANTILE BROKERS.

MALIN & HAMMETT,

IRON COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG METAL AND BLOOMS,

Nos. 69 and 70 WATER ST.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

IRON BROKER,

124 FIRST STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Duncannon, Josephine, Isabella, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. H. Charcoal Pig Irons. Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

jy28

G. S. BRYAN. JOHN A. CAUGHEY.

BRYAN AND CAUGHEY,

(Successors to Geo. S. Bryan & Co.,

Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &c.,

No. 74 Water Street,

jy7-1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

WATCHES. JEWELRY. &C.

LADIES'

GOLD WATCHES,

A New and Handsome Lot of the Celebrated Makers,

PERRENOUD, JACOT AND ROGERS,

JUST RECEIVED BY

DUNSEATH & CO., Jewelers,

56 FIFTH STREET

HATS AND CAPS.

FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

MENS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S,

ALL QUALITIES AND STYLES.

R. H. PALMER.

84 WOOD STREET.

RIVER PACKETS.

Monongahela River.

1867 MONONGAHELA RIVER 1867

PITTSBURGH,

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA

MAIL LINE,

PACKET COMPANY,

Will run four elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

ELISHA BENNETT.....M. A. COX,
FAYETTE.....Capt. P. DONALDSON,
GALLATIN.....Capt. A. S. CARLISLE,
FRANKLIN.....Capt. W. CARMAN,
TELEGRAPH.....Capt. D. BOUGHER,

To all Points on the Monongahela River. Leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

No Commission on Eastern Freights.

J. L. MOORHOUSE,

AGENT, PITTSBURGH.

LEVI COLVIN, Brownsville.

TO ALL POINTS ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

1867. 1867.

The new and elegant side-wheel Passenger Packets

CHIEFT

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

CHANGE OF CARRIERS.—Mr. R. M. Westervelt is the carrier of the COMMERCIAL in the Fifth and Ninth wards and Lawrenceville, and is authorized to make collections from June 17th. Subscribers in these districts who should not be promptly served, will please leave their names at the office of publication, 76 Fifth street, and Mr. Westervelt will see that future complaint will be unnecessary.

PRESENTMENT.

Grand Jury on Important Subjects.

Remedy for Petty Litigation---Drunkenness and Crime---The License Laws and Their Enforcement---The Most Question---Consolidation Recommended---Bad Condition of the Jail and Court House---The County Work House---City Lock-Up Condemned---County Home Commended---The House of Refuge---Dixmont---County Bridges.

The Grand Jury of the June Term came into Court yesterday morning, after being in session for nineteen days, during which they acted on three hundred and eighty-two bills of indictment, ignoring one hundred and six of these, and made the following presentment. Previous to their discharge Judge Mellon complimented them for the care and diligence they had displayed in the discharge of their duties, and dismissed them with the thanks of the Court. The following is the Jury's presentment:

To the Honorable, the Judges of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace, &c.:

The Grand Inquest respectfully make the following presentment on the subjects of public interest, to which our attention has been led in the performance of our duties:

PETTY LITIGATION---A REMEDY.

We find serious defects in the administration of the laws, arising from the incompetency or cupidity of persons to whom the preliminary processes are entrusted. Magistrates and others encourage litigation, which it is manifestly their duty to repress. Family and neighborhood quarrels are fostered into law suits for the sake of fees, and the ignorant or malicious are encouraged to make criminal charges, where civil remedies only, if any, are attainable. When the parties are able to pay the costs, in many cases the defendants are admitted to bail, and the matter is no more heard of. In others, the magistrate, finding the parties too poor to pay, sends the prosecutor up to consume the time of the Grand Jury and the Courts, to the great detriment of his victim. Sometimes the result is that the unwilling and innocent prosecutor is committed to jail in default of costs, and is made to suffer a heavier penalty than the law would have given to the defendant if found guilty. We would suggest that cases of this character be referred to the Court upon application to that effect, and that the Court be empowered to impose the costs upon the magistrate in such cases, would go far to remedy the evil. We urge the duty upon the Court of the strictest scrutiny those to whom the administration of the law is entrusted.

CRIME THROUGH DRUNKENESS.

We have been impressed with the truth, as charged by the Court, that "there is one cause of criminality more prolific than all others---the use of intoxicating drinks." Not only crime, but also much of the litigation which crowds the time of the Courts, at great expense to the county, can be traced more or less directly to the same origin. Of the three hundred and eighty-two bills of indictment acted on by the Grand Jury during the present session, by far the largest proportion come under this class. A still more striking fact as to the extent of the evil is found in a statement of His Honor, Mayor McCarthy, made to members of the jury, "that from the 23d day of March to the 23d day of June, 1867, there have been before nine justices of the peace 1,000 cases, the foundation in the immoderate use of intoxicating drinks." This fearful statement points to the inevitable conclusion, either that the laws regulating the sale of intoxicating drinks are inadequate, or that the fault lies with the countervailing of the law. We are over what we believe to be the radical error of the law---that it "regulates" instead of absolutely banning the sale of intoxicating drinks as a beverage. We cannot but express our conviction that the traffic in ardent spirits as a beverage is a blight upon the whole community, and that the only way to deal with it is to prohibit it entirely. We are willing to believe that owing to its comparatively recent enactment, magistrates, police officers and constables are not yet familiar with the provisions and imposes upon them, and we express the hope that the future will vindicate both their own faithfulness and the law's efficiency.

HOUSES LICENSED IN THE COUNTY.

The removal of the licensing power from the Courts, as contemplated already with limited success, is doubtless a necessary measure; but we are by no means sure---so far at least as the cities and boroughs are concerned---that the power is vested in the proper tribunal. We append a tabular statement showing the number of licensed houses in the county and their localities, of which the following is a recapitulation:

	Taverns.	E. Houses.	With goods.	Total.
Pittsburgh.	207	60	66	333
Allegheny.	61	60	53	174
"	71	25	18	114
Townships.	120	41	20	181
"	155	6	6	167
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REMEDY FOR LICENSE EVILS.

The remedy we suggest is to procure legislative enactment limiting absolutely the number of houses of all kinds to be licensed, say to four or five hundred; and increasing the license fees in proportion as the number of houses is reduced. A Board appointed by the Court should allot to each ward or district the number of licenses to be issued for each, and the aggregate sum to be charged for the whole. A Committee of three judicious citizens in each district, also to be appointed by the Court, to select from the applicants in their respective districts those persons to whom the license shall be granted.

In making this recommendation we assume that the fewer places there are for the sale of liquors the better it will be for the community, and that the diminution of the number will enable the licensed parties to pay each a higher sum for the privilege. The investment of each will necessarily be greater, and the risk and responsibility of the proprietor will be proportionately lessened. There will be more profit of each concern will depend much on the strict legitimate manner of their application to the business; consequently they will be the most determined and efficient agents to prevent the sale of liquors by any but themselves. The comparatively limited number will make it more easy to keep them under the eye of the officers of police and of the law. The proprietors of hotels and of the better class of eating houses will probably approve of the suggestion from motives of self-interest, and it it shall also meet the views of the friends of the temperance reform there can be no difficulty in procuring the legislation.

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COUNTY BRIDGES---A SUGGESTION.

We have had before us several applications for the erection of bridges at the cost of the county, and the difficulty of deciding in these cases, owing to the incompleteness of the data furnished, seems to indicate some defect, either in the law on the subject or the manner of its observance. The mode of proceedure is by petition to the County Commissioners, after which, the project being approved by them, the approval of two successive Grand Juries is necessary. The "petitioners" are required to give bonds in the penal sum of twenty per cent. on the estimated cost of the work, conditioned for the payment of all damages that may be awarded to persons whose property may be taken for the purposes of the bridge. The bonds are required to be approved by the Court, and the Grand Jury are called upon to examine the plans, specifications and estimates of cost. The Grand Jury are not, however, required to view the premises, and are supposed to be governed in their action by the information furnished them by the petitioners. During two hours, the doors are kept open for the admission of the public, and all persons who surround the district hall. These are generally the petitioners, and those who are interested in the work contemplated, but whom we reflect that the Grand Jury are not necessarily men of much means, and to some extent are subject to influences. Under such circumstances, but whom we reflect that the Grand Jury are not necessarily men of much means, and to some extent are subject to influences. Under such circumstances, and in some cases no officers against the laws, they are liable to be harangued. Ladies attended on various charges, bewailing their unfortunate condition as wives and women in default of costs, or bail in petty larceny cases, and men in default of costs, or bail in assault or drunkards. Strangers who have been accidentally witnesses of the disturbance of the peace are forced to share the vile companionship while being held for their testimony.

THE COUNTY WORKS---HOUSE.

The wise and humane Board of Inspectors have already taken measures to remedy some of the evils by the establishment of a County Work House, and those to whom they have entrusted the carrying out their designs, cannot be too strongly urged to push the work forward. The Work House, while it will lessen the number to be confined in the jail, will not correct its defects, and we respectfully and earnestly urge upon the authorities the necessity of *immediate* measures to remedy them. We can conceive of no economy which will justify their toleration for a single day. An additional opening from each cell into the hall; some improvement of the sinks and the introduction of a steam fan (which would also supply air to the Court House) in some part of the building, would remedy the difficulty in regard to ventilation. If ceilings to the inner doors are objectionable, the same result could be attained by a system of fastening, which would hold each door open about three inches during the day. If necessary to prevent this opening from allowing sight or communication between opposite cells, it could be effected by a projecting flange upon the edge of the door. We also respectfully recommend to the Board to allow two additional hours outside the cells during the present crowded state of the prison. If on the completion of the House of Industry it shall relieve the jail to the extent of one-half its inmates, there will still be an insufficient number of cells. In view of this fact, and the rapid increase of population in the county, we think that an addition to the number of cells should be provided, but the erection of a new wing to the prison without delay.

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THE COUNTY WORKS---HOUSE.

The wise and humane Board of Inspectors have already taken measures to remedy some of the evils by the establishment of a County Work House, and those to whom they have entrusted the carrying out their designs, cannot be too strongly urged to push the work forward. The Work House, while it will lessen the number to be confined in the jail, will not correct its defects, and we respectfully and earnestly urge upon the authorities the necessity of *immediate* measures to remedy them. We can conceive of no economy which will justify their toleration for a single day. An additional opening from each cell into the hall; some improvement of the sinks and the introduction of a steam fan (which would also supply air to the Court House) in some part of the building, would remedy the difficulty in regard to ventilation. If ceilings to the inner doors are objectionable, the same result could be attained by a system of fastening, which would hold each door open about three inches during the day. If necessary to prevent this opening from allowing sight or communication between opposite cells, it could be effected by a projecting flange upon the edge of the door. We also respectfully recommend to the Board to allow two additional hours outside the cells during the present crowded state of the prison. If on the completion of the House of Industry it shall relieve the jail to the extent of one-half its inmates, there will still be an insufficient number of cells. In view of this fact, and the rapid increase of population in the county, we think that an addition to the number of cells should be provided, but the erection of a new wing to the prison without delay.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The interior of the Court House is not much better than that of the jail. The walls are dismal and dirty, the furniture meagre and dilapidated, and the inferior offices in a disgracefully filthy condition. The moral effect of the law is greatly dependent upon what is seen and heard, and respect may be made to surround the tribunals which administer it. It is impossible that courts of justice can maintain their high position in the estimation of the people, when all their surroundings are mean and contemptible. We recommend the repairing, painting and refitting of the Court House. It is also suggested that a great improvement could be made in lighting the main staircase, shall not nothing by removing the small dome over the staircase, and substituting therefor a skylight of suitable size.

THE CITY LOCK-UP.

By request we visited the city lock-up. It is in some respects utterly unfit for its purpose, and we know of no better remedy than its entire reconstruction. Plans for such a building are contemplated by the authorities and should not be delayed.

COUNTY HOME COMMENDED.

The "County Home," so called, is an institution worthy of commendation. Ordinarily but little is to be learned from set official visitations. In this case, the well kept shrubbery, the handsome and well cultivated appearance of the farm, when compared with others, the neatness of the buildings, the order of the inmates, gardens, and the contentment of the inmates, together with the fact that the little work done is employed, indicate a condition as creditable to the management of the institution as the Home itself is creditable to the County of Allegheny.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The House of Refuge, also a new and exclusively an institution of this county, commands the special interest of our citizens, and owing to its locality seems to involve a degree of responsibility on our part for its management not attaching to the charitable institutions of other counties; hence the Grand Jury deemed a visit to the House of Refuge a duty. We were highly gratified with the evidences of that flourishing town to receive the expression of opinion resulting from the visit and suggestions which we deem important on the subject of such a reformatory institution for young men.

CHARACTER OF THE BUILDINGS.

The main building of the House of Refuge was constructed apparently without any predetermined plan for its enlargement; hence the additions which have since been necessarily made are not well adapted to their purpose. They are inconvenient, with low ceilings and too contracted apartments, and the interior arrangements for warming and ventilation. As a whole they are not and cannot now be well arranged for that proper classification and management of the inmates, without which such an institution by its associations must lead to the further demoralization of many of those who are sent there for reform. Children and youth committed for small first offences, or on the somewhat vague charge of incorrigibility, are thrown into close association with the vile and other criminals. Girls, not charged with any breach of chastity, become the companions of those taken from the haunts of prostitution, and are exposed to their contaminating influences. This establishment, with its high outer walls, its system of solitary cells locked by night, its contract system involving the minute division of labor, and its low diet, has the air of a prison for the confinement and punishment of criminals only, and none but criminals after due conviction and sentence to punishment by the Courts, ought to be sent there.

EVILS OF THE REFUGE AND THEIR REMEDY.

But few of those leave the institution after years of daily labor, will have acquired the ability to make an honest living. Three or four years spent in polishing the soles of shoes, or pegging on the heels, or attaching the lash to a whip, or knitting stockings, may be judicious punishment for crime, but does not furnish a useful trade for the penniless and homeless lad after his discharge. We are aware that these expressions do not accord with the generally received idea of the value of the House of Refuge as a school for reform. Nevertheless, they are our convictions, and might easily be set forth with greater fullness of illustration and detail, were it deemed necessary. We give them, but meaning to cast the responsibility of their adoption upon the managers of the Refuge, but upon the part of the institution and the incongruity of its humane designs with the structure and mode of proceeding to accomplish them, and to advocate a Reform School more consonant with the enlightenment of the age. Such an establishment should be in the country, and should have a farm of from fifty to three hundred acres of land. A small central building might be adapted for the security of the worst cases, but surrounding this, each from the other, should be buildings suitable for from thirty to sixty inmates each, with land sufficient for the most perfect classification which may be necessary. The families should have its competent head, and ordering all buts and ends of the whole establishment should be controlled entirely by the rules and religious influences. The suggestion is worthy of careful consideration, and we submit it to the managers of the House of Refuge and others interested.

HOME FOR THE CRIMINAL INSANE.

The present buildings of the House of Refuge would be well adapted for a purpose which must sooner or later receive the attention of the Legislature---the care of the criminal insane, and those whose madness is developed in confinement as convicts, and might be devoted to this purpose, or at least could be sold from with the proceeds applied to the purchase of lands and erection of the proposed School of Reform.

We were informed by the Superintendent that the diet of the inmates of the House of Refuge consists of bread and molasses for breakfast and supper, and bread for dinner on one day, the meat of which it is made; for dinner the next day, and that vegetables are seldom if ever added. An improvement on this meagre bill of fare would seem to be clearly necessary to the health as well as the morals of the boys and girls. They can be reformed if well fed.

We call attention to the fact that the name of young persons to the House of... in the daily papers, and the hard to be overcome. It is calculated to destroy honest employment, and efforts to reform. We therefore earnestly solicit publication for

We visite... mout, and add our testi... d- ation of its humane aims, and success in administra... officers. We found all the crowded, owing to the large num... same sent from the city and we ca... ently urge upon our Legislature the im... hastening the completion of all the building... ciary appropriations, and the erection forthwith of the Dixmont Hospital to receive private contributions for the extension of like domain surrounding it. All the land has been paid for by private benefactions, and in view of the future wants of so noble a charity, additional lands should be acquired.

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GRADUATED.—Among the graduates of the last class at West Point Military Academy was Charles Shaler, Jr., son of the Hon. Chas. Shaler, formerly of this city, but now of Bellefonte, Pa.

NEW IRON WORKS.—The Pittsburgh Forge Company are building new iron works on the line of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway between Woods's Run and Jack's Bridge.

103D P. V. SOCIETY.—The Association of the 102d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, will hold a meeting this evening at the Firemen's Association Room, City Building. A full attendance is requested.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday morning on the body of the little boy William Manroe, who was drowned in the Ohio River, at McKee's Rocks, on Thursday, while bathing. The jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

PARDONED BY THE GOVERNOR.—David E. Hall, who was sentenced three weeks ago to an imprisonment of six months in the county jail, for felonious assault and battery, has been pardoned by Governor Geary. The pardon papers were received yesterday morning from Harrisburg, and the prisoner was discharged during the afternoon.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.—The Beaver *Local* says that on Saturday last a married lady, residing near New Brighton, while walking along the railroad track, a short distance from her home, was attacked by a man, and forced her to submit to his desires. Her cries attracted the attention of a number of persons in the vicinity, but the villain escaped before he could be identified by them.

THE CASE OF LENNOX.—George S. Hart, Esq., of Washington, Pa., counsel for John Lennox, who was recently convicted of murder in the second degree, and sentenced to eight years' confinement in the Western Penitentiary, has made an application to the Supreme Court for a writ of error in the case. The decision has not yet been announced.

INSANE WOMAN ARRESTED.—Officer Henry Hess, of the Allegheny day police, arrested, yesterday morning, an insane woman, named Mary Horry, who escaped from the Poor Farm a few days since. When arrested she was standing on the railroad track, near Beaver & Lee street bridge, and remarked that she would remain there until a train came along and killed her. She is still in the lock-up, but will probably be taken back to the Poor Farm to-day.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The annual examination, exhibition and distribution of presents at St. Xavier's College, came off at the College in Westmoreland county, near Latrobe, on Wednesday last. A large number of persons were in attendance, including a respectable delegation of the clerical force from all parts of the diocese. The exercises were of a very interesting character, and were warmly applauded. The College is now in a very flourishing condition.

RUNAWAY AND ACCIDENT.—Two young men from this city were driving a buggy along East street, in the Third ward, Allegheny, on Wednesday night, when the horse attached to the vehicle frightened at some fireworks ignited by boys, and ran away. Both occupants of the buggy were thrown violently to the ground, one of them being very severely injured, having his shoulder blade broken, beside sustaining other injuries. The other sustained several bruises, but was not badly injured. The freight in charge of incorrigibility, are thrown into close association with the vile and other criminals. Girls, not charged with any breach of chastity, become the companions of those taken from the haunts of prostitution, and are exposed to their contaminating influences. This establishment, with its high outer walls, its system of solitary cells locked by night, its contract system involving the minute division of labor, and its low diet, has the air of a prison for the confinement and punishment of criminals only, and none but criminals after due conviction and sentence to punishment by the Courts, ought to be sent there.

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